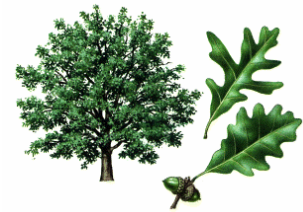


PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT FORESTRY OPERATIONS



Forestry Operations

- Summary of Services
- Emergencies
- Planting
- Roots
- Trees
- Street Lights & Utilities



Forestry Operations

The Forestry Operations Section of the Kansas City Parks & Recreation Department is responsible for **pruning, removing, planting, and protecting** more than 415,000 trees on city street right-of-ways, 9,000 acres in 213 parks, greenways and other public properties all within 317 square miles that make up Kansas City, Missouri.

Contact us!

Requests For Service: If you need to place a request for services contact the city's **311 Action Center** (by simply dialing "311") or (816) 513-1313.
Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 8:00 pm; Saturday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

To Speak to a Forester: For questions or concerns you may have regarding street trees, boulevard & parkway and park trees in Kansas City call and ask for the Forester for your community.

North Area Forester: For communities north of Truman Rd contact **Bryon Sosnowski, Urban Forester at (816) 513-9553.**

Central Area Forester: For communities south of Truman Rd and north of 63rd St. contact **Haywood Morgan, Urban Forester at (816) 513-9556.**

South Area Forester: For communities south of 63rd Street contact **Kevin Lapointe, Urban Forester at (816) 513-9554.**

Contract Crews Forester: For crews contracted by the city performing tree services work. **Kevin Lapointe, Urban Forester at (816) 513-9554.**

OR CALL

Forestry Operations at (816) 513-9550 and ask for a Forester.

EMERGENCY After Hours: If you have a tree related emergency after 311 Action Center hours call **Water Services Dispatch at (816) 513-0431**

Summary of Services

- **Emergency Response Services:** 24-hour, 365-day to open streets blocked by fallen trees
- **Requests For Service:** Processing and completion of pruning, removal of dangerous trees, planting and other tree related requests.
- **Tree Pruning Service:** With the goal of pruning all trees every six years citywide (as funding permits).
- **Tree Removal Service:** Removes hazardous and dead trees from city right-of-ways, parks and other public properties as they are identified.
- **Stump Grinding Service:** As part of our tree removal program the tree stump is ground.
- **Tree Planting Service:** Plants replacement trees on street right-of-ways where trees have been removed or a vacant planting location exists (as funding is made available).
- **Street Light Trimming Program:** Trimming over 78,000 street lights for illumination and wire clearance on a three year cycle (as funding is made available).
- **Education & Outreach Program:** **Professional degreed staff** of five urban foresters and one ISA Certified Arborist is available (as scheduling permits) for **Educational programs** for schools and community groups and a professional source for **technical advice** on urban tree care

Emergencies

Storms

Hazardous Situations

Accidents / Vandalism

Emergencies

Forestry Operations after being notified of an emergency responds within two hours - no matter where in the city or at what time the problem occurs. Forestry Operations provides residents with 24-hour, 365-day emergency service. The following situations are considered emergencies: hazardous tree situations, storm and storm-related problems.

Emergency tree service addresses hazardous trees. This work may involve any public or private tree fallen into the street right-of-way within the corporate limits of Kansas City. The work includes but is not limited to the removal, pruning, cleanup and correction of tree failures caused by storms, or other events, to publicly-owned street trees. It may also include the removal, pruning or cleanup of privately owned trees that threaten the safety of the sidewalk and street within the public right-of-way.

Requests For Service: If you need to place a request for services contact the city's **311 Action Center** (by simply dialing "311") or (816) 513-1313.
Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 8:00 pm; Saturday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

After Hours Emergency: If you have a tree related emergency after 311 Action Center business hours call **Water Services Dispatch at (816) 513-0431**.

Storms

Typically, an Urban Forester or a Forestry Technician does an immediate on-site inspection. After assessing the problem, the forester removes the hazard if possible, or dispatches a tree crew.

If electrical wires are involved Forestry Operations will call the local utility to turn off the electricity or make the area safe for tree crews to perform the work.

The most **typical tree emergencies** that Urban Foresters deal with are those that are **storm-related**, such as:



- tree down and blocking right-of-way
- tree uprooted and blocking right-of-way
- tree split out and blocking right-of-way
- limb/branch down and blocking right-of-way
- limb/branch hung up in tree (hanger) and hazardous to right-of-way

Hazardous Situations

Trees provide significant benefits to our homes and cities, but **when trees or large limbs become hazardous they have the potential of falling and injuring people or damaging property.**

Taking care of street tree hazards makes city property safer and prolongs the life of the tree.

Regular care will help identify hazardous trees and the risk they present. Once a hazardous situation is recognized, steps may be taken to reduce the likelihood of the tree and/or tree parts falling.

Below are numerous points to consider when **evaluating whether a tree is a hazard:**

- **Large dead branches** in the tree
- **Detached branches** hanging in the tree
- **Cracks or splits** in the trunk of the tree or where branches are attached
- **Uprooting tree** (often signaled by heaving or mounding of the ground at the base of the tree).

There are several ways to manage tree hazards. The Urban Forester for your community will evaluate the tree hazard to determine the priority of the situation. If it is possible, moving the target (such as picnic tables, cars, landscape plants, etc.) can prevent damage to property. More likely, the tree will either be pruned or removed. Pruning removes the defective branches from the tree. In some cases, some hazardous trees are best removed and replanted with a new tree in an appropriate place.

Accidents / Vandalism

In addition to beautifying our surroundings, street trees are considered valuable assets because they purify the air, act as sound barriers, produce oxygen and help us save energy through cooling and wind reduction.

Accidents involving vehicles and trees are common. Trees in the right-of-way get run over, run into, sideswiped, and skinned by all sorts of vehicles from motorcycles to moving vans. After an accident,

the trees need to be inspected immediately for damage. The Urban Forester will determine if the damage is such that the tree will need to be removed and replaced. Oftentimes if the bark is not severely damaged the tree will repair itself over time.

Deliberate vandalism of trees wastes your tax dollars, destroys public property and is a crime. From broken limbs to small trees broken in half to topping trees, people can be a detriment to the health of street trees. Trees have a dollar value that can be measured and evaluated by an Urban Forester. Forestry Operations has the ability to collect damage compensation for trees destroyed by vandalism.

There are several ways to control vandalism such as education and site planning. Increasing detection and strict enforcement of laws, policies, and rules are often the best ways to deter illegal behavior. Involvement by the public is also an effective prevention method.

If you observe an accident or vandalism involving right-of-way trees **please contact the police immediately** and the **311 Action Center** (by simply dialing "311") or (816) 513-1313 during normal business hours, Monday - Friday 7:00 am to 8:00 pm; Saturday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Planting

General Program
Planting Requirements
Species Selection

Planting

Forestry Operations is dedicated to planting trees in Kansas City's street right-of-way areas to beautify and improve the livability of our diverse neighborhoods, beautify the streetscapes that weave throughout the renowned boulevard and parkway system and accent the 213 parks where citizens go to relax and recreate. More than 415,000 trees need to be maintained in the 317 square miles of area that make up Kansas City.

If you are interested in planting on the right-of-way the City requires that a permit be obtained. A forester will inspect the site and consider the species desired to determine approval of the permit. Trees illegally planted without a permit may be removed at any time from the public right-of-way, without notice or reimbursement to the adjacent property owner. You can obtain a **permit application** and **tree planting specifications** by calling the **Forestry Operations staff at (816) 513-9550**.

NOTE that the City OF Kansas City, Missouri is not responsible for damages, due to tree planting or other operations, to **irrigation systems** illegally placed in the public right-of-way.

General Program

Tree planting is funded through the city's annual budgeting process, grants and private donations.

Forestry Operations' goal is to replace every tree removed. A second goal is restoration planting, where trees are planted in existing plantable locations that once may have had a tree but was lost to past storm events or removal. Several factors such as location, tree habit, hardiness, conditions and size determine the species of tree that is chosen for a particular area. Not all trees are appropriate for street right-of-way planting.

All tree removal sites are surveyed for potential replanting. Forestry Operations answers requests by property owners to inspect right-of-way sites abutting their land for planting locations. The Urban Forester or ISA Certified Arborists (International Society of Arboriculture) determines if a given site is appropriate for planting and which species is ideal for that site.

Planting Requirements

The staff has been dedicated to planting the right tree in the right place. What does this mean?

It is important to plant the right tree in the right location to avoid interference with electric, telephone, and cable wires, as well as street lights, traffic signs, driveways, and intersections. In addition to choosing the location of your tree carefully, you should also consider how fast and tall the tree will grow, how far the branches will spread, and the maintenance the tree will require. For example, because evergreens widen at the bottom as they grow and could interfere with sidewalk and street traffic, you should avoid planting them in tree lawns. A tree lawn is the parcel of land between the curb and sidewalk or land along any unpaved portion of a public right-of-way. For most city streets where there is no sidewalk the right-of-way generally extends 12' beyond the curb or pavement.

Before you start digging, **call 1-800-Dig-Rite** (1-800-344-7483) to locate underground utilities.

Minimum Requirements for Tree Planting Locations

Mature Tree Size	Minimum Tree Lawn	Tree Spacing	Overhead Utilities	Distance from Underground Utilities
Columnar	4 ft.	20 ft.	Don't plant	5 ft.
Small	4 ft.	25 ft.	Plant	5 ft.
Medium	5 ft.	40 ft.	Don't plant	5 ft.
Large	6 ft.	50 ft.	Don't plant	5 ft.

Species Selection

Forestry Operations requires trees planted in Kansas City's street right-of-ways be purchased balled and burlapped, with a single trunk, vigorous and well-grown and meet the American Association of Nurserymen standards for top grade.

It is Forestry Operations strategy to achieve a tree species diversity level in Kansas City so that no given species comprises more than 20% of the total street tree population. Furthermore, planting the same species throughout a neighborhood can produce devastating results if an insect or disease infestation that is host-specific to a certain species hits the area and all trees are lost at once. This was experienced in the Midwestern U.S. in the past with Dutch Elm Disease wiping out nearly all American elm trees and the chestnut blight making the magnificent chestnut tree a fairly rare species in many areas. Only by the approval of the City Forester some boulevards and parkways may be planted in a single species to achieve specific design goals.

STREET TREE PLANTING LIST

The following is the current listing of trees approved by the City Forester for planting in street right-of-ways and other public areas in Kansas City, Missouri. All other tree selections must be approved by the City Forester.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Suggested Cultivar	Ave. Height	Ave. Spread
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Forest Pansy	25	20
Ginkgo (Males)	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Autum Gold	50	30
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Marshall's Seedless	40	30
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Greenspire	55	30
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	---	60	60
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Emerald Queen	40	35
Purple-leaf Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Newport	20	15
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Sunset	50	35
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	---	45	35
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Green Mountain	60	40
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Purple or Rosehill	50	35

The above listing is a compilation of species selected with consideration taken for hardiness in an urban environment including insect and disease resistance. Other considerations are growth rate, strength of wood, and litter rate.

Roots

Sewer Conflicts
Sidewalk Problems
Surface Roots

Roots

To better understand root conflicts, it is necessary to explore how roots develop and expand over time. Tree roots are active, opportunistic extensions of the tree that provide support and supply water, oxygen, and nutrients needed to feed the tree and sustain its life. The anatomy of a tree consists of approximately 5% leaves, 15% branches, 60% trunk, 15% large transport roots, and 5% fine feeder roots. The woody transport roots increase regularly in diameter, and even display annual rings. It is this increase in size that swells the base of trees and raises the earth around them often exposing surface roots. If a tree's roots are in a crowded location, the roots can also lift sidewalks. Roots can also grow into broken sewer lines, causing slow draining sinks and sluggish toilets. For all of the above reasons and more, it is necessary to plan to avoid future conflicts. It is important to follow correct planting requirements.

Roots can be damaged in a number of ways. Extremes of heat and cold, drying, and frost heaving in the upper layers of soil can kill many of the delicate, non-woody feeder roots. Foraging by nematodes and other soil creatures, as well as digging by humans, can take their toll on roots. New roots form rapidly after injuries, but there is a limit to how much root mortality a tree can withstand. The severing of even a few major transport roots quickly reduces the total system.

Roots will also die when oxygen supplies are cut off by soil compaction, flooding, or construction of large, impervious pavement areas on the ground surface.

Sewer Conflicts

Slow draining sinks and sluggish toilets may be an indication of clogged sewer lines, but don't be too quick to blame nearby trees for causing the problem. **Tree roots only invade sewer lines that have already broken** due to earth settlement, dried joints, or age. Broken sewer lines or joints leak sewage into the ground, and adjacent roots, which need moisture and nutrients, soon invade the surrounding area and eventually the defective lines. They can enter the defective pipe and eventually block the flow of its sewerage.

In addition, studies show that **roots from shrubbery planted around the house are the culprits** more often than tree roots. Also, consider the fact that tree roots are rarely associated with water line problems, even though trees need water. The reason is that water lines are commonly made of cast iron, screwed together and designed not to break or leak. Sewer lines, on

the other hand, are usually made of clay tiles glued together. Clay is fragile and eventually cracks due to soil settlement or earth tremors. When this happens, tree roots may enter the line. However, a simple solution allows trees, shrubbery, and free flowing sewers to coexist.

If you suspect that tree or shrubbery roots are invading your broken sewer line, treat the line with copper sulfate. Copper sulfate only kills the roots it contacts, not trees or shrubbery. It will not harm the bacteria in septic systems either. Using copper sulfate to open clogged sewers is much better than removing a tree that contributes shade and value to your property.

Applying copper sulfate once in the spring and once in the fall should prevent your sewer from clogging again, and it's easy to use:

- Pour two pounds of medium-sized copper sulfate into the toilet bowl one half cup at a time.
- Flush the toilet after each addition.
- Allow one half cup of copper sulfate to stand in the toilet bowl overnight before flushing again.
- Most importantly, always administer copper sulfate through the toilet bowl; the chemical can eat through metal drains and plumbing fixtures.
- Most plumbers and garden centers stock small cans of copper sulfate. A cheaper version of the chemical is available in 10- to 50-pound bags, which can be purchased from farm suppliers.

Problems can be prevented by:

- Proper construction of new sewer lines, including tight joints and a firm soil base that won't settle unevenly.
- Repair or replacement of defective sewers. Repeated root blockage may indicate a collapsed or badly damaged pipe.

Sidewalk Problems

Most people believe that tree roots just get too big, raise the concrete, and cause the blocks to fail. While tree roots can contribute to defective walks, **the underlying soil is most often the primary reason for sidewalk failure**. Where the underlying soil type is one that shrinks and swells as moisture content changes, stronger sidewalk construction may be necessary to prevent lifting and shrinking. This may include mechanically compacting the soil before paving. This adds to the cost but it will prolong the life of the sidewalk even when tree roots are not present.

The same soils which cause sidewalk failure also compound the problem by increasing the involvement of tree roots. These soils typically contain fine clay particles which displace oxygen in the soil causing the tree roots to grow near the surface where oxygen is available. When these surface roots grow beneath a cracked or raised sidewalk, they become established and grow in diameter, causing the sidewalk to buckle.

Under special conditions, it may be advised by Forestry Operations and Public Works Department, Construction Services Section, to move the walk away from high value trees.

To report a hazardous sidewalk location, contact the **Public Works Department, Construction Services Section at (816) 513-8714.**

Surface Roots

We have all seen thinning grass under large street trees; large surface roots that cause safety hazards and mowing obstacles; and tree trunks damaged by lawn mowers or trimmers. These situations can be caused by trees and grass growing too closely together. Most tree roots are in the top two feet of soil. More important, the majority of smaller, water-absorbing roots are in the top six inches of soil. Thus, trees and turf compete for sunlight, water and rooting space. In addition, raised soil at the ground level of street trees is due to the swelling of the base of older trees.

Mulching the area around trees eliminates potential competition. A 2- to 4-inch layer of wood chips, bark or other organic material over the soil, under the tree's drip line is suggested. If the mulch is any thicker, water and oxygen cannot reach the roots as easily and surface roots or girdling can occur.

Do not place the mulch against the trunk of the tree, contrary to common landscaping practices! The mulching assists in retaining moisture, reducing weeds, increasing fertility, improving appearance, protecting the tree trunk and improving soil structure. Mulching too high against the trunk of the tree may cause the bark to rot or it can girdle the tree. Both of those conditions can cause premature death of the tree.

Surface roots are often wounded by lawn equipment. As roots provide mechanical support in addition to water and nutrient uptake, **damaged tree roots can eventually decay** and lead to a larger problem, an uprooted tree.

Watering newly planted street trees is an **important part of establishing deep root growth**. Water long and less frequently, letting the soil become moist to a depth of several feet. This will help prevent surface roots that may result from shorter, shallower watering. One inch of water per week is recommended, applied slowly within the entire drip line (the area under the spread of the

tree's crown) and just beyond. You may want to apply from a gently running garden hose 10-15 gallons of water on a weekly basis.

Trees

Pruning
Removal - Hazardous Trees
Stump Removal

Trees

Forestry Operations supports several types of tree maintenance functions, to keep the street trees healthy and to ensure the safety of our citizens. The community trees represent a large investment which is well worth keeping in good health. Protection and enhancement of the community trees through consistent tree maintenance is a critical component of our Forestry Operations programs.

Pruning is an integral part of tree maintenance. Although pruning wounds a tree and provides greater access for attacking insects and diseases to invade, correct pruning can greatly assist in maintaining the health, appearance and vigor of trees. The safe and economical removal of dead or dying trees is another maintenance task performed. After the tree is cut, the stump is removed by using stump grinding equipment. The site is evaluated to see if replanting is a viable option.

When a hazardous situation is reported to Forestry Operations, an Urban Forester or Forestry Technician investigates the problem and takes the proper corrective action. This may include simply pruning out a dangerous limb or removing the entire tree. Trees in poor condition, such as those with extensive decay, root rot, unsound structure, untreatable insect or disease problems, or a dangerous lean are marked for removal. Another hazardous defect is dead wood, defined as large dead branches still attached to or hanging from a tree. Dead wood is unpredictable and therefore pruned to remove the hazard. If a hazardous situation exists, the options are to either prune the tree or remove it.

If you have any questions or comments regarding a hazardous or dangerous tree, stump removals, or replacement trees, you should call the **311 Action Center** (by simply dialing "311") or (816) 513-1313.

Pruning

Correct pruning helps trees stay healthy and safe. Forestry Operations is responsible for insuring proper clearance for street trees.

To help maintain public safety, there are certain guidelines for street and sidewalk clearance: 8 foot of vertical clearance over sidewalks and 14 feet of vertical clearance over streets where trucks traffic.

In addition, branches blocking the view of signs and streetlights are pruned; all dead, diseased, broken, or rubbing branches are removed; and all right-of-ways are kept clear of debris including branches and brush. To insure the health of trees, all work is performed to the technical and safety standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

NO STREET TREES WILL BE TOPPED - topping **seriously injures trees** regardless how it is done. "Topping" is a drastic form of pruning in which the large branches of mature trees are removed or cut down to stubs much as a hedge is sheared. Many homeowners have their trees topped when the trees reach heights they consider unsafe. They are afraid a strong wind will blow the trees down. What they do not realize is that trees are designed to be huge organisms. The extensive root systems of healthy trees do provide them with adequate support no matter how tall they grow.

Some homeowners also mistakenly believe that the new growth stimulated by topping is beneficial to a tree. Although trees that have been topped will eventually grow new foliage and branches and do appear rejuvenated, this new wood is **weak** and is **easily damaged by storms**.

Pruning of trees in the right-of-way tree lawn should be performed by a tree care professional and **requires a permit from the City**.

If you would like more information on correct pruning procedures and **obtain a permit contract Forestry Operations at (816) 513-9550** and ask for the Urban Forester for your community, also, visit one of these tree care web sites:

- **International Society of Arboriculture** at <http://www.treesaregood.com>
- **Tree Link** at <http://www.treelink.org>
- **USDA Forest Service Publication**, How to Prune Trees at http://www.na.fs.fed.us/Spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_prune/prun001.htm

Hazardous Trees

How to Recognize a Hazardous Tree

A "hazard tree" is a tree with structural defects likely to cause failure in all or part of the tree, which could strike a "target". That target could be people, vehicles, buildings or other structures. While every tree has the potential to fall, only a small number actually hit something or someone.

The Urban Forester for your community inspects and evaluates street trees due to citizen requests and routine maintenance. After an inspection, tree pruning or removal is scheduled by priority, based on the potential to cause harm to person or property. The completion time for this tree work varies according to season and the amount of other storm activity.

Abutting property owners are notified with a door hanger whenever a tree in the right-of-way is scheduled for removal or a new tree is to be planted, unless it is an emergency situation.

Stump Removal

Manual removal of entire stumps is costly, extremely dangerous and time consuming when stumps are large. The equipment used does not "remove" the stump, but grinds it down below the soil surface. Each stump and any associated surface roots will be ground 12 inches below the soil grade and the stump grinding material will be deposited back into the hole. A low mound of grinding material will remain - usually 4 to 6 inches above the existing grade - but will slowly level off as compaction, settling, and decomposition occur.

If the street lawn area meets Forestry Operations planting requirements, the site will be listed in a database for a replacement tree to be planted as funding is made available. Typically, it is not good to replant on the same location as the previous stump if the tree was large.

Please cooperate with this service by moving parked vehicles when asked and by not leveling off the mound. You may wish to reseed this area with a grass of your choice after the mound has become level to existing grade. This typically takes one year. If you have any questions or comments regarding the stump removal or having a new tree planted, contact the **311 Action Center** (by simply dialing "311") or (816) 513-1313.

Street Lights & Utilities

Street Lights

Utilities

Utility Lines

Contact Information

Street Lights

The street lighting system for Kansas City is owned and maintained by the City of Kansas City, Missouri. Forestry Operations is responsible for tree trimming maintenance for the **over 78,000 fixtures and 1,200 miles of overhead wires** that are a part of this system.

Street lights are designed to do just that **light streets** to provide safe vehicle trafficking. Right-of-way, as well as private trees, that may damage the fixtures and wires are trimmed on a three year cycle (as funding is made available). Trees are trimmed around the light head to allow a cone of light that effectively lights the street.

Utilities

We are all familiar with utility poles supporting a network of wires and cables on most streets in the city. We are also familiar with seeing these wires running through the crowns of trees that line the street. But do we know which wires are the power lines, phone lines, or cable television lines? Do we know which lines are dangerous if a tree limb breaks or a tree falls bringing down the wires? Do we know which lines are required to have limbs cleared away from them? Which trees, if any, are suitable for planting under utility lines? The pages included in this section will help answer these questions.

Forestry Operations works with the utility companies who trim trees to keep overhead wires safe from damage while at the same time assuring that street trees are not mutilated by topping or other injury. Most utility companies have certified Arborists on staff and/or they hire professional tree trimming contractors to do the tree work. The utilities include tree trimming as part of their on-going maintenance program.

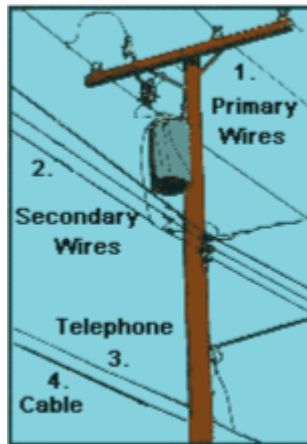
Electric service distributed through overhead wires is subject to interruption when branches touch the wires or when storms cause trees to blow into the wires. Many of these problems can be reduced through better understanding and planning. It is necessary to select compatible trees and position them so they will not grow into the utility lines.

NOTE: Never attempt to clear tree limbs from utility wires, contact the utility service provider. Contacting energized wires through tree limbs can be fatal.

Utility Lines

There are many configurations of utility wires on poles so it would not be practical to diagram them all. However, there is a basic setup that is common in residential areas. The picture to the right demonstrates that the electrical lines are the highest lines on a pole, provided there is electric service in that neighborhood.

Typically, there are two sets of power lines, primary and secondary. The primary distribution (1.) is on top and carries electricity from substations to consumers. The voltage ranges from 4,000 to 35,400. A static, ground or neutral wire often accompanies the primary wire. The secondary lines (2.) are usually in a set of three horizontally parallel wires with electricity reduced to 120/240V for consumer use. The service drop runs from the secondary to the house. Further below the electric lines are the telephone (3.) and cable television (4.) lines (the thickest cable). Street light lines can also be found on utility poles.



Contact Information

Who to call when City Tree Limbs are interfering with wires

When limbs are interfering with utility lines, it is time to **call your local utility company:**

- **Kansas City Power & Light** **1-888-544-4852**
- **Aquila** **1-800-303-0357**
- **AT&T / SBC** **1-800-246-8464**
- **Time Warner Cable** **1-800-531-2453**
- **City of Kansas City Public Works (Street Lights / Wire)** **816-513-9595**

The utility companies have their own maintenance programs for repairs and / or tree trimming responsibilities. Please contact them directly with any questions involving their service lines and trees.