

Required Information

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Comments

I am the owner of ST Properties LLC, dba Table Rock Shore Resort, 185 Carefree Lane, Kimberling City, MO, COE shoreline lease DACW03-1-13-8274 in the limited development area LDA 133.

Currently the LDA 133 extends approximately 110 feet east of the Resort lease. I am asking the COE to shift the entire LDA 133 to the west approximately 110' along the shoreline so that the Eastern boundary of the LDA and the Eastern boundary of the resort lease are in alignment and at the same point on the shoreline.

This realignment would allow the current resort lease to apply for an expansion to the west of approximately 110 lineal feet of shore so that an additional resort boat dock permit could be applied for. The new dock must be 100' west of the existing boat ramp within the lease, and the new dock would be approx 62' in width, thus with the current 62' of lease west of the ramp and the addition of 110' of lease space to the west of the existing lease line, a dock could be permitted following all COE spacing requirements of being 100' from ramp and within the lease boundary.

We are currently expanding the resort over the next two years and believe that the current dock with 12 slips (16 permitted but only space for 12) will be inadequate to meet the demands of our guests when the resort is built out to 78 bedrooms. We have had a full dock this summer with only 33 bedrooms active.

Thank you for your consideration. James K Towery

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CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

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Comments

They say a picture is worth a thousands words. Or in this case, a pictures can prevent the lose of human lives and prevent the destruction of personal property. We have hundreds of drone, ground, press and safety pictures of trees threatening to fall into homes, condominiums, vehicles, etc. We also have press pictures showing trees that HAVE already fallen into homes and condominiums, and have killed humans including children and caused a great deal of property destruction. This should be an easy situation to resolve if committee members would review these pictures and other information relevant to this situation we received through the Freedom of Information Act. Again the simplistic solution would to remove those hazardous trees (some are 20', 40', and upward to 60', and, the trees are only a few feet from the SUNROOMS of these condominiums. The SUNROOMS are where most residents watch television, visit, play cards, play with children and some sleep on Murphy beds. And, yet the trees that can kill them are only few feet away from. A very thin peace of glass is all that separates the residence from trees and debris killing them.

As we all know, Branson area is subject to Ice storm like the ice storm of of 2007, strong thunder storms with devastating wind and hail heavy snow storms, tornadoes, and fire. The winds, ice and thunder storms, etc., snap those branches or ever the entire tree out of the ground/roots and the tree/branches will crash through the SUNROOM OR EVEN FALL ENTIRELY THROUGH THE CONDOMINIUM. We also have a picture where the tree fell through the an entire Condominium. I am addressing the Towers on the Lake on Emerald Pointe Drive, Table Rock Lake. We are addressing not only the Cedar which is NOT a tree. The Cedar is considered a brush, a nuisance weed, or a bush and has no ecological value what soever.

We would like for an independent team to evaluate all vegetation that could be dangerous to human life and or extensive property damage. A member could be a USACE rep, a Missouri Conversationalist, and a vegetation/tree expert. We would highly recommend the simple solution of replacing the targeted trees and vegetation with natural native grasses which, is generally agreed, are much better to eliminate any erosion of the ground. We would also recommend that the classification of the ground is totally irrelevant when it comes to human life. We would also recommend that we obtain a Dangerous tree/vegetation removal permit from the USACE. And, that the permit allow the residents to remove all

the threatening vegetation/trees 200' from the base of the building to include that which may be on USACE regulated land. In closing, should the USACE deny any or all of our proposal(s), then we would need an appeal process rather than the "rubber stamped" process that now exists. If anyone wants copies of the pictures or any other information, please contact me. SEE BELOW:

FIRECOMMUNITYLAND & TREESPRODUCTS & SERVICESWATER ABOUT LEGISLATION & POLICY
RESOURCES NEWS & EVENTS CAREER DEVELOPMENT KIDS' ZONE Trees and Storm Safety Storm events such as tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, and ice can considerably impact trees. Below are some of the impacts caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, or storm events and information to assist homeowners and community officials to prepare and respond quickly and safely before and after storm events. Courtesy: Georgia Forestry Commission

Wind

Storm Damage

Wind is often the first sign of a hurricane approaching. Leaves and branches may be stripped off and entire trees may be twisted, broken or uprooted altogether. Some trees are more susceptible to wind damage than others. Trees with healthy root systems have better chances of survival. However, if remaining trees survive one storm, and another hurricane encompasses the same area in a short period of time, those remaining trees are considered stressed and may not make it through subsequent storms. Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes with winds measuring more than 200 mph. Trees may be completely debarked by small, flying debris or downed altogether. In either case, these trees will need to be removed.

Lightning

Hurricanes also are typically accompanied by thunderstorms and lightning.. Because of their height, trees are a prime target for lightning. However, damage caused by lightning varies greatly. The damage may be minimal if the electricity is conducted along the outside of the tree. In this case, blown off bark and scarring will be apparent. The damage may extend to a more serious condition known as trunk shatter. In this event, lightning charge penetrates into the tree's trunk, turning moisture into steam and causing the tree to explode. The most commonly struck trees are oaks, elms, poplars and pines. These trees typically are found in most yards.

Flooding

After hurricanes strike, many low-lying communities are impacted by short-term flooding. Flooding has been known to damage trees by loosening and/or removing the soil that supports root systems. In areas that have been flooded for extended periods of time, trees can suffer from the accumulation of organic toxins in the soil and the reduced flow of oxygen to the roots. Various characteristics of a tree, including height, age and species, along with environmental factors like season, temperature and flood water duration, affect a tree's flood tolerance. The typical warning sign of flood damage in trees is curling and wilting of the leaves, followed by chlorosis (pale-colored leaves that have lost chlorophyll). Chlorosis is generally followed by leaf browning and ultimately, leaf loss.

Ice

Ice storms are caused by rain that supercools or freezes as it passes through below-freezing air. These ice coatings can grow to be several inches thick in various places. The weight of the ice, combined with any wind or outside forces, breaks the trees' branches. Normally, the taller and older a tree, the more susceptible it is to ice damage because older trees have larger crowns, more internal decay, and less limb and trunk flexibility. The severity of the ice damage depends on ice load and resistance of the trees

determined by their physical characteristics - wood strength, elasticity and growth form, and on condition of the growing environment. In general, trees with brittle and weak wood, fine branches, and greater canopy surface, such as pine trees which retain their needles, are more likely to suffer ice damage. Some trees that have a high ice storm survival rates include: yellow birch, American hornbeam, beech and oak.

An effective storm plan should include the following:

Preparation

For homeowners, this may include contacting a certified arborist. For community officials planning includes: an early warning system for severe weather, a disaster response plan, identification of roles of municipal entities during a disaster, and identification of sources of additional assistance during an emergency.

Homeowners

Urban trees provide health, environmental, economic, and aesthetic values to communities, businesses, and homes. Trees that are not properly maintained or which are stressed can quickly become major liabilities to people and property from weather phenomena.

Immediate responses may be either to prune or remove your trees. These “do-it-yourself” efforts sometimes result in personal injuries, fatalities, or property damage that homeowners are attempting to avoid. You can cause greater harm to the urban forest by removing healthy trees that do not need to be cut.

Preparing for storms is as easy as ...

Conducting Self-Surveys - These help you learn about your urban environment and prepare you to meet with a certified arborist. Conduct a survey annually, note changes to tree structures each time, and call a certified arborist, if needed.

Giving Routine Tree Care - Trees need watering, fertilizing, and mulching. Certified arborists can help you determine which trees will need certain care at various times of the year. Add this information to your surveys for future reference!

Hiring Certified Arborists - They know how to remedy hazardous tree situations (pruning and/or removing trees) and should be consulted every other year to update tree assessments and provide major tree care, if needed. Certified arborists are trained to plant, care, and maintain trees. They have at least three years experience and have passed a comprehensive exam by an industry association.

Certification relates to their knowledge of trees and tree physiology and requires them to remain updated in the latest arboriculture techniques. It does not govern individual performance, though.

Community Officials

An effective storm plan will help to minimize a storm's impacts on your community forest. The Emergency Response Plan developed in Columbus, GA is a good example.

Response - immediate activity during and after the disaster. Examples include tree damage clean up, clearance, office/field communications, identification of debris disposal options, and the use of efficient record-keeping methods. The following information is aimed at assisting homeowners and community officials to prepare and respond quickly and safely after storm events.

Homeowners

Many homeowners feel the overwhelming need to clean up tree debris left behind by storm events. Tips for managing the volume of downed trees, branches and other debris include:

First, assess safety conditions of your family, home and neighborhood.

Homeowners who spot downed trees on primary roadways may notify local officials by calling state or county EMA offices. Teams from various agencies will be dispatched to clear downed trees that are blocking primary roadways, so roads can be reopened for official vehicles to respond to emergencies. Primary roadways include county and state maintained roadways. Roadways may include private roads, if life and/or property are in danger and emergency vehicles are blocked from responding. Call insurance providers if there is structural, vehicular or property damage and follow their instructions to accurately file claims.

Follow instructions of local, state and federal officials for your area prior to attempting to remove tree debris in your yard or neighborhood. Local governments have different debris cleanup procedures. They will tell you where to place debris for pickup; what branch lengths, bundle sizes and number of accepted bundles will be picked up; and when pickups will occur.

In cleaning up tree debris, keep trash bags and heavy cord handy. Pile debris where it will not restrict your movements, the movements of tree crews or your neighbors, and be sure to allow access for other debris to be removed. Determine what part of the debris may be recyclable and pile it separately. Most woody debris can be recycled.

Only attempt to clean up minor tree debris.

Tree trunks and large limbs can be very heavy and their movement should not be attempted by one person.

Do not attempt to remove leaning trees or large branches on roofs. Improper movement could cause additional structural damage.

Be very careful when moving downed trees and branches laying over one another. They are likely to be under tension and when you move them, they could snap violently and cause personal injuries.

Operating a chainsaw on storm-damaged trees is dangerous. Historically, more people are injured by chainsaws than the storm that caused the tree damage. Never operate a chainsaw alone or without proper instructions. In addition, always use the necessary safety equipment, including leather gloves, a full face shield or safety goggles, hearing protection, a hard hat, long sleeves and pants, over-the-ankle leather boots (with a steel toe, if possible) and chainsaw chaps.

Call certified arborists for major tree debris removal and proper maintenance of remaining trees.

Certified arborists can assist homeowners who have trees that have been struck by lightning. Hazardous trees and limbs should be removed. However, major pruning should be delayed six to 12 months (preferably during the winter months). Sometimes, tree mortality takes at least that long or even longer to occur, so major expenditures before then would be wasted. When it appears the tree will survive, more careful pruning and continued fertilization (with deep watering, if necessary) is recommended.

County extension offices can also conduct a soil test to determine pH and nutrient levels. Based on the results, homeowners may need to enhance a tree's vigor by fertilizing the tree, aerating the soil, mulching the tree's root area and watering if soil conditions become excessively dry.

Have patience. Storm debris cleanup can take weeks or even months.

Community Officials

Municipal, county, state and federal officials are to call their respective county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) offices listed in directories by county name and followed by "Emergency Management Agency."

Recovery - activities after the storm event that attempt to restore conditions existing prior to the disaster. Examples include public and private tree planting, tree care, and training of volunteers and municipal workers.

Homeowners

Storm recovery may take several months. In addition to remaining patient and safe, the following steps can assist you in your storm recovery:

Conduct Self-Surveys - assess the damage to each tree on your property, look for broken limbs and damage from lightning strikes. If you have any questions about whether or not a tree can be saved, contact a certified arborist.

Provide Tree Care - The impact of the storm will be visible in the trees for years to come. Many trees can be salvaged by pruning broken and damaged limbs. Make sure to hire a certified arborist to ensure that proper pruning practices are being used. Poor pruning can lead to cavities that could cause the tree to fail at a later date or which may make the tree more susceptible to breakage during a future storm.

Hire Certified Arborists - These tree care professionals should be hired to remedy hazardous tree situations. After a storm, it is common in some areas for people to show up at your door offering their services to remove or repair trees. Chances are the tree service companies who are qualified to do tree work have plenty of work to do without soliciting door to door. To be certain you are dealing with a professional make sure the person has the appropriate credentials.

Planting Trees - State forestry agencies have seedlings available for purchase or lists of tree planting stock suppliers.

Community Officials

An effective storm plan will help to minimize a storm's impacts on your community forest. The Emergency Response Plan developed in Columbus, GA is a good example. Communities with active urban forestry programs are more prepared to cope with tree damage from storms. In addition, they may find themselves at a advantage when it comes to funding for tree removal and replacement. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established guidelines for removal and replacement of trees on public property that may have become a hazard to the general public as a result of the storm. In order to qualify for these funds, a community must be able to demonstrate that prior to the storm they had a program for maintaining trees on public property.

Chainsaw Safety Tips

Historically, more individuals are injured by chainsaws than by the storm that caused the initial damage. Safety equipment required before operating a chainsaw includes: leather gloves, full face shield or safety goggles, hearing protection, hard hat, long sleeve shirt, long (blue jean) pants, over the ankle leather boots and chainsaw straps. Also required: first-aid kit, knowledge of chainsaw operation, patience.

Never work alone; have a partner close by and carry whistles for emergencies.

Never use electric power tools near standing water.

Trees and limbs can weigh several tons; beware of limbs that may "kick back" when they are sprung from under the tension of other tree parts.

Flooding Tips

Recent flooding in our area is creating serious tree hazards. Saturated ground and rising waters have loosened soil around tree root systems, which may cause trees to lean or fall.

Never attempt to right a leaning tree.

Warning signs of flood damage in trees include curling and wilting of leaves, followed by "chlorosis," or pale-colored leaves, which is generally followed by leaf browning and ultimately, leaf loss.

Excessive water can impact a tree's overall health. The accumulation of organic toxins in the soil and the reduced flow of oxygen to the roots can cause the tree to suffer.

Certified Arborists can remedy hazardous tree situations and provide advice on proper species placement and maintenance.

BEWARE OF DRIVE-BY TREE SERVICES AND ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE CONTRACTOR IS INSURED AND IS A CERTIFIED ARBORIST.

Resources

The Homeowner's Role in Maintaining the Urban Forest

Emergency Response Plan for Community Officials

Forest, Fire and You

Caring for Your Community Trees

Your Land - Your Trees, Your Choices

Forest Products, Services and You

Forests, Water and You

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Personal tools

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Required Information