



**Ohio Council Of Local Sections**  
**Akron-Canton, Central Ohio, Cincinnati,**  
**Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo**

# 2009 Ohio Infrastructure Report Card

Subject	Grade	Comments
Aviation	<b>C-</b>	Ohio ranks third in the nation with 124 paved and lighted general aviation airports. Only 58% of runways, 57% of taxiways and 62% of aprons meet the satisfactory condition index. These percentages are below ODOT Office of Aviation established goals. Ohio's commercial service airports are meeting capacity requirements.
Bridges	<b>B-</b>	Bridges in Ohio are crucial components of one of the largest transportation systems in the country. Ohio has the second largest inventory of bridges in the United States. It is estimated that it would cost \$3.6 billion to replace all the structurally deficient bridges and the most urgent two-thirds of the functionally obsolete bridges in Ohio.
Dams	<b>C</b>	There are more than 2,600 dams in the State of Ohio. Nearly 70% of Ohio dams are privately owned. There were 1,597 state-regulated dams in Ohio in 2007. Of the state-regulated dams, 33% are deficient. It is estimated that the repair cost for Ohio's deficient dams is approximately \$300 million.
Drinking Water	<b>D+</b>	Approximately 90% of Ohioans receive water for daily needs from one of the more than 6,000 public water systems. An estimated 99% of the burden for funding public water supply systems is borne by local government. It is estimated that Ohio has \$9.68 billion in drinking water infrastructure needs.
Electricity	<b>C+</b>	Electric generation, transmission and distribution systems in Ohio are satisfactory, reliability problems are relatively few, and those that exist are being addressed by system improvements. However, mandates related to alternative energy and environmental protection may pose problems for Ohio's electric utilities in the future.
Parks and Recreation	<b>C-</b>	Park systems in Ohio provide a crucial economic element in terms of jobs and financial impact. An additional \$26.5 million is needed each year to properly operate the state parks and other divisions, and an additional \$29.9 million annually is needed to eliminate the maintenance backlog over the next 10 to 20 years.
Railroads	<b>C-</b>	Railroads provide critical services to industries important to Ohio's economy, hauling raw materials, parts, and finished products. Railroads are an important industry, employing more than 8,000 workers and paying approximately \$500 million in wages. ODOT estimated that the cost to improve thirty railroad choke points is \$1.19 billion.
Roads	<b>D</b>	With over 125,000 miles of roads, Ohio has one of the largest and most utilized roadway networks in the United States. 43% of 's roads are in critical, poor, or fair condition. It is estimated that by the year 2014, Ohio will have a highway budget shortfall of more than \$10 billion at the state government level alone.
Schools	<b>C</b>	The quality of schools in Ohio is crucial to the state's long-term viability and ability to compete in the global marketplace. The American Federation of Teachers estimated in 2008 that Ohio schools require \$9.32 billion in infrastructure investment. This ranks Ohio 6 <sup>th</sup> in the country for total funds needed.
Wastewater	<b>D+</b>	Aging systems discharge billions of gallons of untreated wastewater into U.S. surface waters each year. An estimated 95% of the burden for funding municipal wastewater treatment systems is borne by local government. It is estimated that Ohio has \$11.16 billion in wastewater infrastructure needs.

**Copies of the full report card are available through the Ohio Council Of Local Sections Website [www.ohioasce.org](http://www.ohioasce.org).**