

COUNTY DITCHES MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of drains, ditches, and water-courses, except county ditches established after August 23, 1957, rests entirely upon the land owners affected and benefited. It is not the obligation of the County Engineer to maintain or improve the storm drainage facilities across any individual's property for either agricultural purposes or developed properties. When an individual purchases property, the principle of "Caveat Emptor", or "let the buyer beware", is the purchaser's best guideline. Land ownership has many potential and real benefits, but also comes with certain liabilities. Storm drainage facilities fall under the liability category of property ownership.



Storm drainage channels cannot be closed, obstructed or altered in any way which would reduce the capacity for conveying storm water across private property. An owner may be liable for upstream property damage for the obstruction of the flow of water within the storm drainage channels crossing his property.



CARE OF DITCHES

It is important that all County Ditches be kept clear of obstructions that would impede the flow of water.

Please do not dump grass clippings, leaves or other debris into/or adjacent to storm water ditches, channels or swales.

At times, natural obstructions such as trees or tree limbs, beaver dams, brush or bushes may fall into ditches. These obstructions, if left unattended, may cause a ditch to become clogged and overflow.

Please report any dumping or obstructions in county ditches to our telephone number below.

Alan Brubaker, P.E., P.S. Summit County Engineer

Main Office
538 E. South Street
Akron, Ohio 44311
Phone: (330) 643-2850
Fax: (330) 762-7829

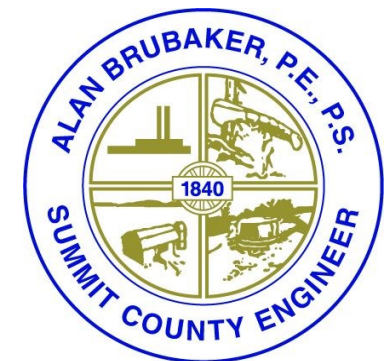
For more information on bridges or other projects of the Summit County Engineer, please contact Heidi Swindell, Director of Government Relations, at 330-643-8162, or check our website:

www.summitengineer.net

Alan Brubaker, P.E., P.S. Summit County Engineer



Summit County Roadside Drainage



ROADSIDE DITCHES IN SUMMIT COUNTY



WHY ROADSIDE DITCHES?

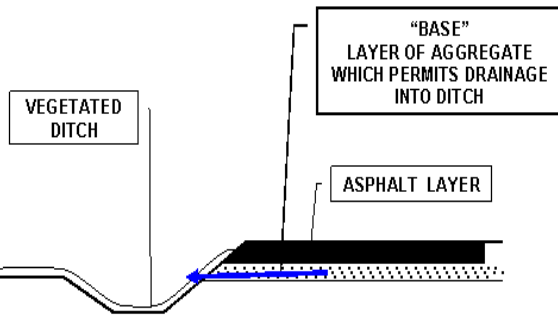
The question is often asked, “Why does Summit County prefer open roadside ditches along county roads instead of enclosed pipe drainage systems?” Below are some of the reasons:

Surface Drainage Improved

One of the purposes of a roadway drainage ditch is to prevent unsafe accumulations of rain water on the roadway surface. An open ditch allows water to move fully away from a road surface. In contrast, a piped storm sewer system uses the edge of the roadway surface if there is a curb, or a shallow swale over the former ditch to convey the water until it reaches a catch basin or other point of interception. An open ditch also continuously intercepts rain water flowing toward the roadway from adjacent land. For these reasons, a roadway drainage ditch is less likely to allow accumulation of water on or near a roadway surface than an a storm sewer system.

Roadway Base Drainage

Another purpose of a roadway drainage ditch is to drain water from under the roadway. The base is the foundation for supporting the load of traffic on the asphalt roadway. If water becomes trapped in the base, it weakens the structure of the roadway, leading to premature failure of the roadway. In addition, during cold weather, freezing and thawing of water trapped in the base under the pavement causes rapid deterioration of the pavement. An open ditch of sufficient depth provides continuous drainage of the base.



Flooding Reduced

An open ditch has more capability than a piped system to reduce flooding resulting from heavy rainfall. During an extreme rainfall event, flow in a roadway drainage ditch is usually limited by driveway culverts or water elevations at discharge points, such as intercepting streams. When that happens, each roadway ditch becomes a small detention basin, storing excess water until discharge capacity becomes available. A piped system does not have the capability to store excess water. A piped system also accelerates water flow, making downstream flooding conditions worse.

Water Quality Issues Improved

An open ditch helps to maintain healthy water quality in receiving streams.

1. Vegetation in a roadway drainage ditch provides valuable **filtering of water**. Roadways gradually accumulate rubber tire wear, lubricants, metal particles, rust fragments and other substances from the wear and weathering of motor vehicles. These substances, as well as roadway materials loosened by wear and weathering, are washed from roadways by rain water. Ditch vegetation helps to trap these substances, and reduce flow rates, promoting settlement of solid particles and preventing them from entering the natural waterways. Mowing of roadside ditches should be kept to a minimum in order to maximize filtering.
2. Ditches **reduce flow rates** and increase storage of excess rainwater which helps reduce downstream erosion and the impact on stream habitat caused by high concentrations of suspended solids.
3. The **detection of illicit discharges** is easier in open ditches than in closed piped systems. EPA rules require that non-rainwater discharges be eliminated from urban drainage systems. Such discharges include failing septic system discharges and disposal of solvents, motor vehicle fluids, and cleaning products.



Infrastructure Costs Reduced

Piped drainage systems, including storm sewers, catch basins, manholes, headwalls and under drain piping are much more costly to construct than roadside ditches. If a piped drainage system is constructed without adding an adequate under drain system, additional costs are incurred for roadway repair and reconstruction due to roadway deterioration caused by the inadequate base drainage.